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ville-Tennessee Bulletin.

Medical Department

of the

University of Nashville

and the

University of Tennessee

ANNOUNCEMENT

Sixtieth Session

1910-1911

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
JUL 27 1910

Published quarterly: January, June, August and November, by the University of Nashville and the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn.

JUNE, 1910

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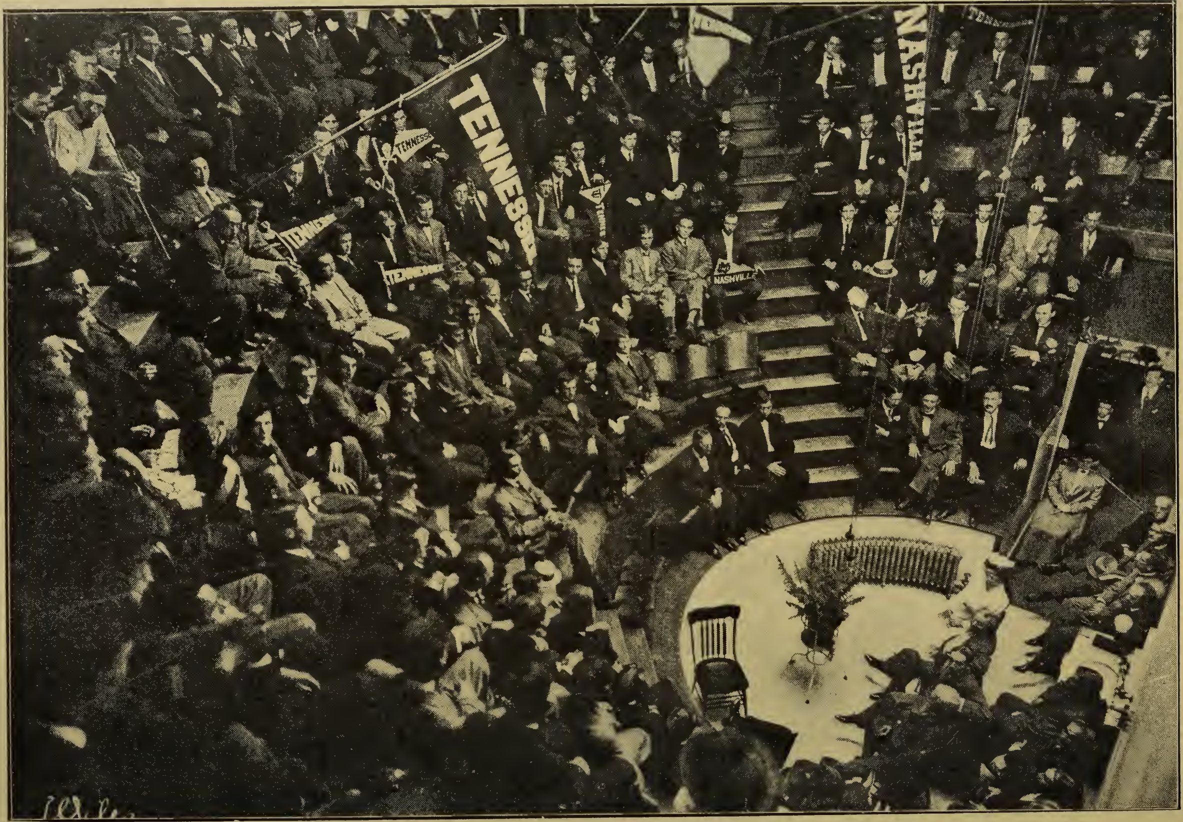
1910-11



CLINICAL AMPHITHEATER, TENNESSEE HOSPITAL.

FOUNDED 1850—ABOUT 7,000 GRADUATES

Medical Department
of the
University of Nashville
and the
University of Tennessee

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

ANNOUNCEMENT

SIXTIETH SESSION, 1910-11

WILL OPEN SEPT. 5, 1910, AND CLOSE MAY 1, 1911

Nashville-Tennessee Bulletin **Volume I, No. 4**

Published quarterly: January, June, August and November, by the University of Nashville and the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

JUNE, 1910

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		Term Expires.
1.	HUGH G. KYLE, Rogersville	July 1, 1921.
2.	EDWARD T. SANFORD, Knoxville	July 1, 1911.
3.	XENOPHON WHEELER, Chattanooga	July 1, 1913.
4.	HARRIS BROWN, Gallatin	July 1, 1915.
5.	THOMAS R. MYERS, Shelbyville	July 1, 1917.
6.	T. F. P. ALLISON, Nashville	July 1, 1917.
7.	GEORGE CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill	July 1, 1915
8.	HU C. ANDERSON, Jackson	July 1, 1913.
9.	SPENCER F. THOMAS, Brownsville	July 1, 1911.
10.	ROWAN A. GREER, Memphis	July 1, 1921

From the City of Knoxville.

HU L. McCLUNG, Knoxville	July 1, 1919.
JAMES MAYNARD, Knoxville	July 1, 1919.

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ROBERT CALDWELL, M.D., Professor of Practice and Operative Surgery.

EVANDER McIVER SANDERS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator of Surgical Laboratory.

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THOMAS GEORGE POLLARD, M.D., Professor of Principles of Surgery.

CLINTON E. BRUSH, B.S., M.D., Professor of Principles of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

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JAMES BREW, M.D., Professor of Dermatology.

GARLAND S. MOORE, LL.B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

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WILLIAM BUTLER LEE, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

EDWIN LEE ROBERTS, A.M., M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

WILLIAM J. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D., Assistant to Chair of Obstetrics.

HERBERT THOMAS BROOKS, A.B., M.D., Demonstrator Laboratory Special Pathology and Clinical Microscopy.

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JOHN W. BAUMAN, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Medicine.

EDWIN A. SAYERS, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica.

JOHN B. HASKINS, M.D., Assistant to the Chair of Abdominal Surgery.

LAURENCE DOYLE HUDSON, B.S., M.D., Lecturer on Hygiene and Assistant to the Chair of Medicine.

JOHN HENRY LASSITER, B.S., M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Assistant to the Chair of Physiology and Pharmacology.

ANDREW BLAINE THACH, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FRANK HOUSTON BASSETT, M.D., Assistant in Gynecology.

LOUIS LEVY, M.D., Demonstrator of the Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

GROVER H. HAYDEN, A.B., Assistant Demonstrator of Chemistry.

Clinical Assistants.

WILLIAM ABRAHAM HORAN, M.D., Dispensing Physician.

WILLIAM BUTLER LEE, M.D., Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

WILLIAM J. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D., Obstetrics.

EDWIN LEE ROBERTS, A.M., M.D., Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

HERBERT THOMAS BROOKS, A.B., M.D., Medicine.

CHARLES WATKINS BROWN, M.D., Surgery.

HENRY B. PARRISH, M.D., Medicine.

EDWIN CHILDRESS DeMOSS, M.D., Surgery.

JOHN B. HASKINS, M.D., Abdominal Surgery.

BERNARD EUGENE BRITT, M.D., Surgery.

WILLIAM FRANK FESSEY, M.D., Gynecology.

JOHN W. BAUMAN, M.D., Medicine.

JAMES W. BUCHANAN, M.D., Genito Urinary Diseases.

ALBERT BARDILL, M.D., Gynecology.

LAURENCE DOYLE HUDSON, B.S., M.D., Medicine.

JOHN HENRY LASSITER, B.S., M.D., Surgery,

FRANK HOUSTON BASSETT, M.D., Gynecology.

ELDRED B. CAYCE, M.D., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

LOUIS LEVY, M.D., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Historical Sketch of the College.

The Medical Department of the University of Nashville and the University of Tennessee was formed by the union of two of the oldest medical schools in the South. The Medical Department of the University of Nashville was organized October 11, 1850. It has graduated nearly five thousand. The Medical Department of the University of Tennessee was organized in 1876. It has more than two thousand alumni. The two medical schools were founded by the same men, the names of Drs. J. Berrien Lindsley, Paul F. Eve, Sr., and W. K. Bowling being prominent in the history of each.

The University of Nashville and the University of Tennessee are and always have been sister institutions. As colleges, they were both established by the State of Tennessee to carry out the purposes of an Act of Congress, which granted to the State two townships of public lands, which were to be sold and the proceeds applied to "the establishment of two colleges, one in East and one in West Tennessee." Thus arose East Tennessee College and Cumberland College, each based on a previous foundation, Blount College and Davidson Academy, respectively. They have both been always undenominational in character. It is fitting that they should be now united in the service of the State and of humanity.

General Statement.

The union of these schools in 1909 was a great forward step in the educational progress of the State. Combining the faculties, the equipments and the buildings of the two schools, and with the financial backing of both universities, the great success of the department last session proved conclusively that it is now far stronger than either of the component schools separately could ever have been, and every year will add to its substantial strength and development. Great stress is laid on the splendid facilities offered in the fundamental scientific branches, as Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Microscopy, Bacteriology, etc., which are taught by trained salaried specialists in well equipped laboratories. For the clinical instruction not only has the department the freest access to the public and other hospitals of Nashville, but in its own teaching hospital, containing more than sixty beds, unrivalled advantages are offered the student for that practical bedside instruction that is recognized as absolutely essential at the present time.

In the session just closed more than two hundred students were enrolled, notwithstanding the strict enforcement of higher entrance requirements.

Hospital Instruction.

During the first two years of instruction in the Medical Department the students have no clinical work and do not come into the hospital wards for any form of instruction. All their time is taken up with the fundamental studies and laboratories.

At the beginning of the third year the clinical work commences. The junior students get instruction in the Tennessee Free Dispensary, in which were treated in the five departments of eight rooms since January 1st, 2,021 patients, grouped as follows: Gynecology, 168; Genito-urinary Surgery, 445; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 340; General Surgery, 482; Medicine, 586. At the beginning of the fourth year their clinical studies are more thoroughly pursued in the wards of the Tennessee Hospital, which is operated and controlled by the Faculty. The class is divided into sections and these sections are rotated, being at one time in the medical division at another in the surgical, every department being taken in turn. Each student has cases assigned him to study and look after, keeping the proper records.

When the visiting physician makes his rounds the student is examined and quizzed, and each student has the advantage of seeing his own mistakes, as well as hearing the other members of his section examined in exactly the same way. This is of immense advantage to the student. During the school term each Senior is made a resident interne for a period, during which time he eats and sleeps in the hospital and is given the same work as the graduate internes, his work being under the supervision of the visiting staff and graduate internes. While a resident of the hospital, each student must take lessons in the practical administration of anaesthetics. This part of the work is under the supervision of a member of the staff and an expert in that particular line. Also he is required to take a practical hospital laboratory course, including urinalysis and general microscopical work. The hospital is not wide open to students to go and come as they please, but they are under strict supervision, and only those to whom patients are allotted are allowed in the wards.

As the student works in the ward he will acquire an interest in his patients that a student without hospital experience never or rarely obtains. He is drilled daily in the careful observation of the patients under his care, and learns to record the condition from day to day, and in emergency cases often from hour to hour, He could have no better training for his future practice. This is not only good for the student, but the patient receives the benefit, and soon realizes it; instead of objecting to students, he invites them, knowing that the more attention he receives the better and more satisfactory the treatment.

The presence of students brings increased expenses on the administration, but it is a necessary expense, if well-equipped physicians are to be trained. A teaching hospital requires a larger staff of nurses than non-teaching hospitals, but as hospitals as a rule have too few nurses, this, while increasing expenses, works out to the interest of the patient. The nurse, noting the careful attention to detail upon the part of the student, unless she is very stupid, be-comes more interested in the patient and in her own work. Hence the teaching hospital, while more expensive than the non-teaching institution, is better for student, nurse, interne and staff.

It is our aim to graduate men who have had experience and observation of the main diseases which they are likely to meet in general practice; for it is general practitioners we desire to turn out, not specialists.

Requirements for Admission.

An applicant for admission to the Freshman Class must present a certificate from two known reputable physicians, testifying to his moral character and general fitness to enter upon the study of medicine.

A student entering upon the study of a learned profession like that of medicine should have gotten a preliminary literary and scientific training at least equal to that furnished by a standard four-year high school. If he has attended for one or two years at a college of good grade, so much the better.

Hereafter each student applying for matriculation in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and University of Tennessee must present a proper certificate of preparation from the high school or other preparatory school which he has attended. This certificate must be passed on by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the law of the Association American Medical Colleges. If he is not a graduate of some literary or scientific institution of good standing, or does not have a proper certificate from some recognized high school, he may present a certificate from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Tennessee, or of any other State, showing that he has been regularly examined and has an education equivalent to that of a high school graduate.

The State Superintendent at Nashville holds an examination about November 1st for the benefit of applicants who may not have filed their entrance credentials previously. Such students are allowed to attend lectures until the date of said examination pending the issuance of their medical students' certificate by the Superintendent, but wherever possible, the student is urged to present his credentials on coming to the college.

Advanced Standing.

A student having attended one or more courses in any other accredited medical college is admitted to the succeeding course in this institution (1) upon presentation of a certificate of attendance and passes for the courses so taken; (2) or by passing a satisfactory examination in the studies upon which he does not hold a certificate of passes; (3) wherever there is a discrepancy between the courses taken elsewhere and the corresponding course for which he desires credit in this college, he will be allowed time to prepare for examination on back work. Unconditional admission to the third year is allowed upon satisfactory credentials for two years' attendance and for passes on Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Bacteriology and Pathology.

No. 1. **Certificates for Entrance.**

To the Registrar Medical Department,
University of Nashville and University of Tennessee:

This is to certify that I personally know Mr. ——————, of ——————, to be a gentleman of good moral character. I recommend that he be allowed to enter upon the study of medicine in your college. ——————M.D.

No. 2.

To the Registrar Medical Department,
University of Nashville and University of Tennessee:

This is to certify that Mr. ——————, of ——————, has been regularly examined and his educational qualifications found to be at least equal to those required of a high school graduate in this State. ——————,
State Superintendent.

[Seal.]

NOTE.—A certificate from a County Superintendent will be presented to the State Superintendent at Nashville for his inspection and approval.

At the beginning of the fourth or Senior year the student will elect from which University he wishes to receive his degree, for it is the University, and not the department, which awards degrees. No other distinction is made in the student body, all being counted as students of both universities.

Curriculum Outlined.

See fuller description of lecture and laboratory courses, pp. 17-35.

First Year.

Anatomy—Three hours recitation and ten hours dissecting per week.

Embryology and Histology—Combined laboratory and lecture course, nine hours per week.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Three hours recitation and one hour laboratory per week.

Medical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry—Three hours lectures and four hours laboratory per week.

Physiology—Three hours lectures per week with demonstrations.

Second Year.

Anatomy—Three hours recitation and six hours dissecting, per week.

Bacteriology—Two hours lectures and three hours laboratory per week.

Hygiene and Public Health—One or more lectures per week.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Three hours lectures and recitation per week.

Organic and Physiological Chemistry—Two hours lectures and four hours laboratory per week (four hours per week for fifteen weeks, two hours in urinalysis for fifteen weeks).

Physiology—Four hours lectures and four hours laboratory per week.

Pathology—Three lectures and four hours laboratory per week.

Third Year.

Clinics at Dispensary, Tennessee Hospital, City Hospital, and St. Thomas Hospital.

Clinical Microscopy—One hour lecture and four hours laboratory per week for one-half year.

Venereal Diseases—One lecture and two or more clinics per week.

Gynecology—One lecture and one or more clinics per week.

Minor Surgery and Bandaging—One hour per week with laboratory and clinics.

Principles of Surgery—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Special Pathology—Four hours laboratory and one hour lecture per week

Medicine—Two lectures and two or more clinics per week.

Ear, Nose, and Throat—One lecture, one quiz, and one or more clinics per week.

Obstetrics—Two lectures with demonstrations and clinics each week.

Paediatrics—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Pharmacology and Applied Therapeutics—One lecture and two hours laboratory per week.

Physical Diagnosis—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Surgical Anatomy—One lecture per week.

Fourth Year.

Abdominal Surgery—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Gynecology—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Dermatology—One lecture and one or more clinics per week.

Eye—One lecture, one quiz, and two or more clinics, per week.

Electro-Therapeutics and Radiography—One lecture and one or more clinics per week.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—One or more lectures per week.

Medicine—Three lectures and three or more clinics per week.

Mental and Nervous Diseases—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Obstetrics—Two lectures with demonstrations and clinics per week.

Paediatrics—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Three or more lectures, one quiz, and three or more clinics per week.

Genito-Urinary Surgery—Two lectures and one or more clinics per week.

Orthopedic Surgery—One lecture and one clinic per week.

Operative Surgery—One lecture, three hours laboratory and one or more clinics per week.

Examinations.

Special Examinations are held the first week in November for the removal of conditions.

Mid-term and final examinations are held on each and every branch taught in the course.

(a) Students having attended the prescribed courses of lectures on the subjects of the first three years in some other recognized medical school, and who present a certificate showing that they have passed the examinations on these subjects in said schools will be admitted to the fourth-year course without further examination. Students thus exempted will be allowed only a pass standing. (b) If they wish to compete for honors, they may take all the examinations in order to substitute percentage for the pass credits. To obtain a place on the honor roll, an average of ninety per cent on all examinations is necessary.

The passing grade is 75 per cent. A student failing to make the required grade on more than two subjects in any year shall be required to do the work of that year the following session. Those advanced with conditions must remove same before November 1st.

Qualifications for Graduation.

The candidate for graduation must not be under twenty-one years of age and of good moral character. He must have completed four full courses of lectures in four separate years, the last year in this school.

MEDAL.

At the commencement, two gold medals, known as the Faculty Medals, will be awarded to the members of the graduating classes, University of Nashville and University of Tennessee, who make the highest general average in all the four years' course.

Hospital Appointments Each Year.—First-honor man to the Nashville City Hospital, and one to St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, and two appointments to the Tennessee Hospital.

For list of hospital appointments see page 38.

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION—FIRST YEAR

Hours	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday*
8 A. M. to 9 A. M.	Materia Medica—1 Prof. Neil.		Quiz Materia Medica—1 Dr. Sayers			
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.	Anatomy—1 Prof. Sanders.	Quiz Physiology—1	Physiology—1 Prof. Keller	Materia Medica—1 Prof. Neil.	Physiology—1 Prof. Keller	Anatomy—1 Prof. Sanders
10 A. M. to 12 M.	Laboratory of Histology—6	Laboratory of Embryology—6	Laboratory of Chemistry—4	Laboratory of Histology—6	Laboratory of Chemistry—4	Laboratory of Pharmacy—4
12 M. to 1 P. M.	Histology—1 Prof. Evans	Histology—1 Prof. Evans.	Chemistry—3 Prof. Ward	Embryology—1 Prof. Evans	Chemistry—3 Prof. Ward	Physics—3 Prof. Ward
2 P. M. to 4 P. M.	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	

SECOND YEAR

Hours	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday*
8 A. M. to 9 A. M.	Laboratory of Pathology—6	Materia Medica—3 Dr. Sayers	Laboratory of Bacteriology—6	Laboratory of Bacteriology—6	Materia Medica—1 Prof. Neil	Physical Diagnosis Prof. Brush
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.		Anatomy—3 Prof. Hudson			Anatomy—3 Prof. Hudson	Hygiene—3 Dr. Hudson.
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.	Physiology—1 Prof. Keller	Physiology—1 Prof. Keller	Bacteriology—1 Prof. Evans	Laboratory of Organic Chemistry—4	Bacteriology—1 Prof. Evans	Physiology—1 Prof. Keller
11 A. M. to 12 M.	Laboratory of Physiology—5	Materia Medica—1 Prof. Neil	Laboratory of Pathology—6		Laboratory of Bacteriology—6	Laboratory of Physiology—5
12 M. to 1 P. M.		Chemistry—3 Prof. Hinds		Chemistry—3 Prof. Hinds.		
2 P. M. to 4 P. M.	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	Laboratory of Anatomy—7	
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.	Pathology—2 Prof. Evans	Quiz Physiology—1 Dr. Brooks	Pathology—2 Prof. Evans	Anatomy—1 Prof. Sharber	Pathology—2 Prof. Evans	

THIRD YEAR

8 A. M. to 9 A. M.	Medicine—3 Prof. Brush	Laboratory of Pathology—6	Medicine—3 Prof. McCampbell	Surgery—3 Prof. Caldwell	Laboratory of Pathology—6	Ear, Nose and Throat—3 Prof. Wood
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.	Surgery—3 Prof. Pollard		Venereal Diseases—3 Prof. Bromberg	Quiz—3 Ear, Nose, Throat Dr. Roberts		

10 A. M. to 11 A. M.	Physical Diagnosis—3 Prof. Oughterson	Medicine—3 Prof. Padgett	Gynecology—3 Prof. Tigert	Obstetrics—3 Prof. Trawick	Surgery—3 Prof. Pollard	Surg. Anatomy—3 Prof. Sharber
11 A. M. to 12 M.	Applied. Therapeutics—3	Obstetrics—3 Prof. Trawick	Clinical Microscopy—6 Prof. Evans	Physical Diagnosis—3 Prof. Oughterson	Pediatrics—3 Prof. Bloomstein	Pediatrics—3 Prof. Bloomstein
1:30 P. M. to 3 P. M.	Tenn. Hospital Dispensary	Tenn. Hospital Dispensary	Laboratory of Pathology—6 1-3 P. M.	Laboratory of Pathology—6 1-3 P. M.	Tenn. Hospital Dispensary	
3 P. M. to 4 P. M.	Clinic Medicine Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Abdominal Surgery Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Genito-Urinary Surgery Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Surgery Tenn. Hospital	
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.	Clinic Gynecology Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Pediatrics and Orthopedic Surgery Tenn. Hospital		Clinic Surgery Tenn. Hospital		

FOURTH YEAR

8 A. M. to 9 A. M.	Medicine—2 Prof. McCampbell	Surgery—2 Prof. Caldwell	Medicine—2 Prof. Brush	Eye—2 Prof. Wood	Quiz Eye—2 Dr. Lee	Ear, Nose and Throat—3 Prof. Wood
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.	Surgery—2 Prof. Brower	Pediatrics—2 Prof. Hibbett	Gynecology—2 Prof. Cowden	Surgery—2 Prof. Brower	Pediatrics—2 Prof. Hibbett	Orthopedic Surgery—2 Dr. Nichol
10 A. M. to 11 A. M.	Genito-Urinary—2 Prof. Bromberg	Abdominal Surgery—2 Prof. Haggard	Obstetrics—2 Prof. Tucker	Abdominal Surgery—2 Prof. Haggard	Genito-Urinary—2 Prof. Bromberg	Obstetrics—2 Prof. Tucker
11 A. M. to 12 M.	Dermatology—2 Dr. Brew	Medical Jurisprudence—2 Prof. Moore	Medicine—2 Prof. Oughterson	Neurology—2 Prof. Padgett	Neurology—2 Prof. Padgett	Electro Therapeutics—9. Tenn. Hospital, Dr. Farrar
1:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.	Clinic City Hospital	1:30 P.M. to 2:30 P.M. Surgical Lab.—8 Prof. Sanders	Clinic City Hospital	1:30 P.M. to 2:30 P.M. Surgical Lab.—8 Prof. Sanders	Clinic City Hospital	
3 P. M. to 4 P. M.	Clinic Medicine Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Abdominal Surgery Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Genito-Urinary Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Surgery Tenn. Hospital	
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.	Clinic Gynecology Tenn. Hospital	Clinic Pediatrics and Orthopedic Surgery Tenn. Hospital		Clinic Surgery Tenn. Hospital		

WARD ROUNDS

2 P. M. to 3 P. M.	Prof. Wood	Prof. Tigert	Prof. Padgett	Prof. Brush	Prof. Caldwell	
4 P. M. to 5 P. M.	Prof. Brush	Prof. Pollard	Dr. Roberts Dr. Cayce	Prof. Oughterson	Prof. Cowden	

The Clinical Clerks will report for Ward Rounds at four o'clock each day.
The remainder of the class will report in groups of fourteen at two o'clock each day for one week at a time, as announced.
This schedule is subject to changes, to conform to the prescribed curriculum.

The rules of the Association American Medical Colleges require that the standard course of four years shall consist of at least 4,100 hours, divided approximately as in the following table. No college shall be recognized that falls below that standard over twenty per cent in any one branch or over ten per cent in the total. In according credit or advanced standing for courses taken in other colleges, laboratory or clinic hours may be substituted for didactic hours.

This college has adopted following Report of Committee on Curriculum Association American Medical Colleges:

	Total Hours.	Lect. Rec. Dem.	Lab. Work.
DIVISION I. *Anatomy*—720 *Hours* (18 *Per Cent*).			
(a) Gross Anatomy (including Applied Anatomy)	510	120	390
(b) Histology and Mic. Anatomy	135	30	105
(c) Embryology	75	30	45
DIVISION II. *Physiology and Chemistry*—600 *Hours* (15 *Per Cent*).			
(a) Inorganic Chemistry	180	60	120
(b) Organic Chemistry	75	30	45
(c) Physiologic Chemistry	105	30	75
(d) Physiology	240	165	75
DIVISION III. *Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene*—450 *Hours* (11.25 Per Cent).			
(a) Bacteriology	135	30	105
(b) Hygiene and General Diet	45	45	----
(c) Pathology	270	60	210
DIVISION IV. *Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics*—240 *Hours* (6 *Per Cent*).			
(a) Pharmacology	105	40	65
(b) Materia Medica and Pharmacology	80	----	----
(c) Therapeutics	55	----	----
DIVISION V. *Medicine and Medical Specialties*—970 *Hours* (24.25 *Per Cent*).			
(a) General Medicine (including Clinical Microscopy)	640	------	----
(b) Pediatrics	150	----	----
(c) Nervous and Mental Diseases	105	----	----
(d) Jurisprudence, Ethics and Economics	30	----	----
(e) Dermatology and Syphilis	45	----	----
DIVISION VI. *Surgery and Specialties*—720 *Hours* (18 *Per Cent*).			
(a) General Surgery	510	----	----
(b) Orthopedics	45	----	----
(c) Genito-urinary Diseases	45	----	----
(d) Eye	60	----	----
(e) Nose, Ear, Throat	60	----	----
DIVISION VII. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*—300 *Hours* (7.5 *Per Cent*).			
(a) Obstetrics	195	----	----
(b) Gynecology (including some Abdominal Surgery)	105	----	----

Description of Curriculum.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR HUDSON, (Sophomore Anatomy).
PROFESSOR SHARBER (Surgical and Visceral Anatomy).
PROFESSOR SANDERS (Freshman Anatomy).
DR. GALLAGHER (Demonstrator of Anatomy).

Lectures. The course of instruction in this branch will consist of both lectures and recitations, and in addition there will be frequent quizzes.

Each student is, first of all, made thoroughly familiar with the framework of the body by receiving a thorough drill in osteology. Each bone of the body is studied in all its details and relations. An ample osteological collection permits each student to become practically familiar with all parts of the human skeleton. An unmounted skeleton inclosed in a substantial case is loaned to each student who desires to use it. A course of dissection is entered upon concurrently, during which the student must carefully and intelligently dissect every part of the body, under the direction of a demonstrator, studying the origin, insertion, and action of the various muscles, the course and distribution of the blood vessels and nerves, and the size, shape, position, and structure of the visceral organs. The lectures are illustrated by views from the reflectoscope showing specimens in their true colors.

In the third year the subject of Regional Anatomy, medical and surgical, is introduced. In this course, consisting of one lecture and recitation per week, the student is taught to outline on the surface of the body all the important underlying structures. The surface relations of the larger vessels and abdominal and thoracic viscera and craniocerebral topography are carefully studied, the effort being made to drill the student so thoroughly in surface anatomy as to enable him to turn his knowledge of general anatomy to practical use in diagnosis and operative procedures.

By didactic lectures, recitations and frequent quizzes, we make the student familiar with the anatomic facts that can be utilized, and these facts are those that will survive. The facts only have been selected which have a practical bearing on those structures and regions emphasized and which have a peculiar interest for the surgeon. Surgical Anatomy is Anatomy practically applied, and the "anatomic mind" is as essential to the surgeon as the "aseptic conscience."

Laboratory. The large, well-appointed dissecting room occupies the entire fourth floor of the college building. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are of the most approved pattern, and large windows on three sides and two large skylights admit an abundance of natural light. The room is fitted with wash basins supplied with hot and cold water. The dissecting tables have tops of solid glass, supported by substantial iron frames of convenient height, and are so constructed as to promote drainage. This Laboratory is so conducted as to make dissecting pleasant and interesting from the start and with surroundings in no sense repulsive to beginners, as many dissecting rooms are, because of foul odors from poorly preserved material.

No effort will be spared to make the work of this department of the greatest practical value to the student. Each one will be provided with a card listing the structures contained in the part assigned to him, and will be required to demonstrate those parts by dissection and to recite upon them. The work will be done under the direct supervision of the demonstrator and his assistants. Classes will be composed entirely of first-year students or entirely of second-year students. Material properly preserved is provided without extra cost to the student.

As is shown in the Daily Program, all of the dissecting is done in the afternoon, thereby giving great advantage in seeing the tissues and parts by natural light, and leaving the nights for study.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY.

PROFESSOR EVANS.
DOCTOR GRIFFIN.

The course will embrace the preparation, fixation, hardening, embedding, cutting, staining, and mounting of the general tissues and important organs and viscera, followed by their careful study under the microscope. Students are required to make careful study of permanent mounted specimens and make free-hand color-sketches of the structures studied. The apparatus includes everything the course demands, modern microscopes, microtomes of domestic and foreign patterns, freezing microtomes, paraffin embedding baths, injecting apparatus, etc.

Each student will be required to stain and mount permanently a representative of every tissue and organ of the human body.

During the progress of the work the various specimens, as they are taken up, are demonstrated upon the screen by means of the projection microscope.

Frequent examinations are held during the term and at the end of this course written and practical final examinations are held.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR NEIL.
DOCTOR SAYERS.
MR. NEIL (Demonstrator of Pharmacy).

There is no more important branch in the study of Medicine. An intimate working knowledge of the preparation of drugs and their source and value in the treatment of diseases is a splendid foundation. The student will in his Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years have ample time to acquaint himself with this branch. Lectures will be given, laboratory demonstrations had, and a thorough drilling with individual work, recitations and prescription writing.

First Year.—The lectures will be confined to elementary pharmacy, fundamentals of materia medica, to be followed by a study of individual remedies, in which the name, origin, history, character, preparations, and doses will be given such consideration as each particular drug may require. This study will be taken up and pursued under the order of "physiological classification," but it is not contemplated that the entire vast domain of materia medica will be considered—only a selection from each class of the more important old and newer remedies.

Second Year.—A passing review is made of the preceding work, with a full study of physiological action of drugs and reference to therapeutic use. In both first and second years personal work in the compounding of the various pharmaceutical perparations will be required in the laboratory, and impromptu prescription writing on blackboard in class.

Third Year.—This year's work will be especially devoted to the application of drugs to the disease. We wish to impress our students with the value of many drugs heretofore overlooked, in addition to those in common use, Practical Therapy.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.

PROFESSOR WARD.
MR. HAYDEN.

The work in Inorganic Chemistry begins with a careful review of Theoretical Chemistry and the definitions of chemical and physiochemical terms, followed by a study of the elements and their more important compounds, giving special emphasis to those of therapeutic value. The classification of compounds and the relationship of acids, oxides, bases and salts is minutely dwelt upon.

The laboratory work embraces a study of elements, preparation of acids, oxides, bases and salts, and a comprehensive course in qualitative and quantitative analysis. Lectures two hours a week and laboratory four hours a week through the session.

Organic and Physiological Chemistry.

PROFESSOR HINDS.
PROFESSOR WARD, Laboratory Director.
MR. HAYDEN, Demonstrator.

Two lectures and two hours of laboratory work a week are given in this subject throughout the year. The lectures include a general course in organic chemistry, special study of those compounds which are found in the human body under normal or abnormal conditions, and of those used as remedial agents. In the course in Physiological Chemistry the student makes a practical study of the digestive agents and processes, the chemical changes which take place in the assimilation of food and the elimination of waste, the characteristics and composition of blood, milk, bile, urine, etc., and includes a practical course in urinary analysis.

Physiology.

PROFESSOR KELLER.
DOCTORS BROOKS AND LASSITER.

Lectures. Instruction in this most important elementary branch is based upon its practical relation to other departments of medicine. A consideration of the physiological anatomy of the various organs of the body will naturally precede the study of their functions. The subjects treated of will be fully demonstrated on animals and illustrated by appropriate charts, models, apparatus, and views from the reflectoscope and stereopticon. The course will commence with a brief consideration of the histological structure of the body, advancing step by step from cell life to the nervous system. Then Foods, Digestion, Blood, Circulation, Respiration, Secretion, Animal Heat, Nerve and Muscle will be studied in turn; and the course will close with a consideration of the Central Nervous System and Special Sense Organs.

Laboratory. To supplement and illustrate the work done in lectures and recitations in Physiology, a laboratory course is given to all sophomores. This course embraces work done upon living tissues, demonstrating the essential facts taught in the lecture hall. Work is given on the Circulation, Respiration, Digestion, Muscle and Nerve activity, and the various secretions of the body. As in all the other work in the college, no pains will be spared to make this course as thorough and practical as possible.

PHARMACOLOGY.

PROFESSOR KELLER.
DOCTOR LASSITER.

This course embraces an extensive study of the therapeutic action of drugs, which is carried out experimentally upon animals in the laboratory.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR EVANS.
DOCTOR GRIFFIN. DOCTOR BROOKS.

The work in these departments consists of lectures, recitations, and laboratory demonstrations, embracing gross and microscopic pathology and bacteriology.

Pathology. Each student prepares, mounts and studies specimens, illustrating the various lesions of human tissues. Demonstrations are also made in gross pathology from prepared specimens.

Bacteriology. The methods of preparing culture media, the principles of sterilization and disinfection are taught as well as the methods of cultivating, staining and identifying the more important bacteria. Infection and immunity are thoroughly considered in their relation to curative and preventive medicine. Special attention is paid to points valuable in diagnosis, such as examinations for tuberculosis, gonorrhea and diphtheria, and examinations of urine, pus, blood, etc., and bacteriological examination of water and milk. We also pay special attention to preparation of bacterial vaccines.

The laboratory is very complete, each student having a microscope for his individual use.

Laboratory of Clinical Microscopy and Special Pathology.

DOCTOR BROOKS.

A thorough knowledge of modern clinical methods being deemed absolutely essential to efficiency of the general practitioner, a separate course in clinical microscopy has been added. The student is shown and compelled to perform for himself all those clinical tests so necessary for thorough examination of a patient that can be performed by the general practitioner in his own laboratory. Special stress is laid upon the examinations in those diseases which are prevalent in the South.

Each student is fully equipped with microscope with oil immersion lens, besides all other apparatus necessary for carrying on clinical tests, so that by the end of the course he has acquired a thorough working familiarity with all the tests that he may find need for later in his practice.

At the end of the course a practical written and oral examination is held.

GENITO-URINARY AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

PROFESSOR BROMBERG.

The increasing interest in the surgical diseases of the urinary organs has made it necessary to divide the work of this department into two separate classes. Venereal diseases will be given exclusively to the junior students; by didactic lecture, by the exhibition of well prepared specimens and charts, by illustration upon wax models and by clinical demonstration of the various diseases falling to this interesting and important department. The dispensary in connection with our institution furnishes us with an abundance of material, and each student will, during the course, be given charge of many cases for his personal observation. The senior student will be given didactic and clinical lectures upon Genito-urinary diseases; will be required to follow out the post-operative treatment in the hospital; make dressings, etc. Cystoscopy and practice with the ureteral catheter will be a part of the required course and to this the professor will take the class in sections of four and drill them thoroughly by demonstration upon the phantom bladder.

PRACTICE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

PROFESSOR CALDWELL.
PROFESSOR SANDERS.

Lectures. The Operative Surgery course consists of lectures and recitations, supplemented by daily laboratory exercises, in which the student acquires a practical familiarity with operative procedures. The lecture course is introduced by a consideration of the general principles of operative work, asepsis, sterilization, preparation of materials, selection and preparation of instruments, and selection and administration of anaesthetics. When the student has become familiar with these preliminaries, the various major and minor surgica operations are taken up one by one and described in detail. After each step in the operation has been carefully explained by the instructor, the student is required to perform the operation upon the cadaver.

Laboratory. The classes will be divided into small sections, the members of which will be required to undergo a thorough practical training in operative methods and technique under the supervision of the Director. An abundance of equipment and laboratory material makes it possible to offer a complete course of study: (1) in Minor Surgery, including bandaging, surgical dressings and appliances, the principles of asepsis and antisepsis, suturing and the use of surgical instruments; (2) in General Surgery by the repeated demonstration of resections, excisions, amputations, trephining and the practical study of fractures and dislocations upon the cadaver; (3) in Abdominal Surgery by the demonstration of all laporotomies, including appendectomies, operations upon the gall, bladder and bile passages, gastroenterostemies, resection of intestines, etc.; (4) all gynecological operations practical to demonstrate, including tumor work, operations for pelvic pathology and for the correction of misplacements and lacerations.

Clinical. In small sections the Junior Class have charge of the outdoor department of the Tennessee Hospital, and under the direction of the clinical assistants are permitted to perform many minor surgical operations and do dressings.

The Seniors and Juniors both have access to the clinical amphitheatre, where they are required to attend all the operations and are instructed in the various steps of the operation by the clinicians.

The Senior Class, in sections, are each day required to make ward rounds in charge of the clinicians, and are drilled in the bedside diagnosis, and are permitted in this way not only to observe the after-treatment of the surgical case, but also to note the results obtained.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

PROFESSOR OUGHTERSON.

The course in physical diagnosis is covered by two hours a week lecture. The student is instructed in history taking and physical diagnosis of diseases of the chest.

For practical demonstrations the class is divided into groups of five or six. Each student spends nine hours a week in the dispensary in addition to the lecture course. The work rotates so that the student spends one week in surgery, one week in medicine, one week in genitourinary surgery, one week in gynecology, this service lasting throughout the whole session.

By this method the student comes in personal contact with the patient, takes the history of the case and makes the physical diagnosis, urinalysis, blood count (whenever indicated in a given case), sputum examination, or any other clinical examination indicated, under the direction of the instructor. The student has an opportunity of going to the home of the patient and following the case throughout its course should the patient fail to report at the dispensary. Owing to the large number of patients that come to the dispensary he has an excellent opportunity to perfect himself in diagnostic methods.

GYNECOLOGY.

PROFESSOR COWDEN (Senior Gynecology).
PROFESSOR TIGERT (Junior Gynecology).
DOCTOR BASSETT (Assistant in Gynecology).

The course in Gynecology consists of didactic lectures, practical instruction in the dispensary and at the bedside, and demonstrations in the operating room of the clinical department of the College, the Tennessee Hospital and at the City Hospital. Lectures will be given each week to the students both in the Junior and Senior years. These lectures will be illustrated with drawings and charts and typical pathological specimens, many of which will be shown by means of the projectoscope.

The modern methods of diagnosis will be taught individually to the students. Each student will be required to master the technique of vaginal and pelvic examinations and to make diagnoses on the patients coming into the hospital dispensary. Weekly clinics will be held in the Surgical Amphitheatre, in which both surgical and non-surgical treatment of the diseases of women will be fully explained and demonstrated.

ABDOMINAL SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

PROFESSOR HAGGARD.
DOCTOR HASKINS.

The course in Abdominal Surgery, which is one of the most intricate and interesting in the curriculum, is reserved for the senior year. It consists of two lecture periods a week, in which the entire subject is covered, not only didactically, but by drawings, charts, fresh mounted specimens of the various important diseased conditions.

The projectoscope is also employed in connection with Clinical Surgery, a two-hour operative clinic is held at the Tennessee Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, in which cases are also presented for analysis and diagnosis. Bedside clinics comprise another weekly period. Alternating sections of the Junior class spend every afternoon in the week in the Dispensary in the department of Abdominal Surgery, which is associated with Diseases of Women.

DERMATOLOGY.

PROFESSOR BREW.

In this course it is the endeavor to cover the rudiments of Dermatology in a practical manner, enabling the students to become familiar with the common diseases of the skin and the eruptive fevers, as well as to become grounded in the usual modes of treatment.

The work is given by clinical and didactic lectures one hour a week throughout the year. There is in addition a systematic course of quizzes, covering the whole field outlined in the year's work.

At the Tennessee Hospital the students are shown the cases coming into the hospital and are thereby brought into more intimate contact with the patients and are thrown somewhat more on their own resources. They are required to make diagnoses and outline courses of treatment. Clinical material is abundant.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR MOORE.

In this department the student is instructed in the principles of law as applied to medicine, and is so thoroughly equipped as to prove a competent witness when summoned in courts of law.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

PROFESSOR WOOD.
DOCTOR LEE.
DOCTOR ROBERTS.
DOCTOR LEVY.
DOCTOR CAYCE.

This instruction extends over two courses of lectures, embracing the Junior and Senior years. Students are taught the various apparatus used in the examination of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and are expected to demonstrate the same clinically upon cases which are presented to them. With a view of making expert specialists the professor and his assistants spend extra time in the College Free Dispensary, where classes of eight pupils are drilled in detail work. In the clinics and demonstrations in this department the material, which is varied and abundant, is drawn from the Tennessee Hospital, from the College Free Dispensary, and from a large number of out-of-door patients who are under the care of the professor. A clinic will be held in this department one afternoon each week in the surgical amphitheatre or Free Dispensary. Realizing the importance of a thorough practical knowledge of mastoid surgery and the surgery of the accessory sinuses of the nose, and having found by experience that this knowledge cannot be adequately gained from lectures and quizzes alone, the professor and his assistants take the pupils, in sections of eight, into the dissecting room and demonstrate on the cadaver the surgical anatomy of these parts and the technic in detail of the various operative procedures here employed. A practical course is also given in ophthalmic surgery, in which the various operations upon the eye are demonstrated to the class in small sections, so that each pupil may follow every detail. Ward classes are formed and the pupils regularly taken through the wards of the Tennessee Hospital, where various dressings are applied and the method of after treatment explained.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR McCAMPBELL.
PROFESSOR BRUSH.
PROFESSOR PADGETT (Nervous and Mental and Clinical).
PROFESSOR OUGHTERSON (Physical Diagnosis and Clinical).
DOCTOR BAUMAN (Assistant).
DOCTOR L. D. HUDSON (Assistant).

The didactic course in this department consists of lectures and quizzes at the college, and, with the exception of the very rare affections, all the important internal diseases belonging to the practice of medicine proper will, as far as possible, be discussed in one course of lectures. Especial attention will be directed to the diseases prevalent in the South, and their peculiarities will be impressed upon the student.

The course in Neurology is very complete, embracing a thorough study of the gross and minute normal and morbid anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, with the study of cerebro-spinal localization and including practical bedside and clinical instruction.

The special pathology of each disease, and the part it plays in the production of symptoms, is explained and illustrated by the large collection of casts and marked preparations in the College Museum and by fresh specimens obtained from autopsies. Clinics are held twice a week at the City Hospital and daily at the Tennessee Hospital, and in these the instruction will be eminently practical, each student having the opportunity to examine patients and familiarize himself with the methods of physical examination and the various objective signs presented by disease.

In addition clinics will be held daily at the Tennessee Hospital, Free Dispensary, and twice a week at the City Hospital, under skilfull supervision, where students will receive personal instruction in Physical Diagnosis and the writing of case histories. They are required, under the supervision of the physicians in charge, to systematically examine, diagnose, and treat numerous cases, thereby calling into use the various clinical tests, as blood and sputum examinations, urinalysis, Widal serum test, etc., having ample opportunity to observe the progress of the different cases under proper treatment.

OBSTETRICS AND CLINICAL MIDWIFERY.

PROFESSOR TUCKER.
PROFESSOR TRAWICK.
DOCTOR O'CALLAGHAN.

The instruction in this branch is given to Junior and Senior students. The Junior's attention is called first to the physiology of pregnancy and its effect on the organism as a whole, followed by the pathology of pregnancy, and the duties of the physician during the period of gestation. This is followed by the management of labor in normal cases and the mechanism of normal labor. The mechanism is fully and clearly taught by means of charts and manikin. Two didactic lectures are given each week to the Juniors.

The Seniors enter at once upon the mechanism of labor, both in normal and abnormal cases, two lectures being given each week. For the purpose of demonstration a Budin and Pinard manakin (recently imported from Paris) and living subjects are used.

The lying-in department of the Tennessee Hospital is used for clinical purposes, actual bedside work being given. In addition to this, Senior students have cases of midwifery allotted to them in the outdoor department of the Tennessee Dispensary. This part of the work will be in charge of Dr. O'Callaghan, of the clinical staff. This part of the work will be of great clinical importance and is one of the most promising features of the Dispensary.

PAEDIATRICS.

PROFESSOR HIBBETT.
PROFESSOR BLOOMSTEIN.

The course in Diseases of Children consists of two lectures and one or more clinics each per week for the Senior and the Junior class. The field includes a discussion of the hygiene and dietetics applicable to infancy and childhood, artificial foods, and the many diseases to which childhood is heir.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

PROFESSOR BROWER.

PROFESSOR BROMBERG (Genito-Urinary and Venereal).
PROFESSOR CALDWELL (Practice and Operative).
PROFESSOR POLLARD (Principles).
DOCTOR BROWN (Assistant).
DOCTOR LASSITER (Assistant).

Viewing the great importance of this department, the Faculty has seen fit to divide the chair in such a manner as to give every advantage to both the Junior and Senior students. In accomplishing this purpose, in the lecture room and the clinic, in the laboratory and at the bedside, no pains is spared, no means neglected, to teach the student its every detail. Recitations and quizzes form a part of the plan of teaching, and every step in diagnosis and treatment, operative and nonoperative, is thoroughly and clearly explained; and the student is taught to fit his treatment to the needs of the individual case.

Senior students are required to examine cases, to make diagnoses, to assist in operations, and to undertake the post-operative treatment of cases under the supervision of the professor or his assistant. Practical instruction in anaesthesia is also given.

Laboratory Courses.

The modern conditions surrounding and controlling the practice of scientific medicine make it imperative that much time and energy should be expended by the medical student in the laboratory. The methods of precision in investigating and diagnosticating disease, which make scientific medicine of today so incalculably superior to anything the world has known in the past, have necessitated entirely new methods in teaching. The old time lecture has necessarily given place to laboratory instruction. In the first two years of the medical curriculum, the greater part of the student's time must be spent in the laboratories of Histology, Embryology, Chemistry, Physiology, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Anatomy.

This, of course, makes necessary the services of a corps of well-trained laboratory teachers. Herein is the explanation of the increased expense of conducting a modern medical college. It is therefore impossible for the independent medical college dependent solely upon the income from the students to give such instruction as is absolutely essential. These laboratory instructors must spend much time in such teaching, and therefore cannot support themselves by a private practice. Hence such teaching methods are necessarily expensive.

In this school every subject is taught by the practical method, and every lecture course is illustrated and supplemented by either extensive laboratory work or practical clinical teaching.

In the first year, practically the entire time is spent in the study of:

Anatomy, including Histology and Embryology, in which very little time is given to class work outside of the dissecting room and the laboratory;

Chemistry, including general Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, which is almost entirely laboratory work; and

Physiology, which is in a large part taught in the laboratory.

The Histology is covered in the first part of the year and in this the student not only makes use of the microscope and the methods of preparing and examining tissues, but learns practically the structure of all the tissues and organs of the body. This course is immediately followed in the latter part of the year by a practical course in Embryology, in which not only the processes involved is ovulation impregnation and growth of the embryo in relation to uterine tissues are considered, but all the details of the development of the ovum are studied by means of the microscope, and the sequence of events in the development of each tissue and organ are followed by noting the different stages in mounted specimens and sections of the embryo of the pig and the chick.

In this, as in all laboratory courses, a special effort is made to coördinate the details of the study with the practical points in medicine with which they are related. All microscopic laboratory work has two distinct purposes and functions, which must be constantly borne in mind: First, the acquirement of the essential knowledge of the structure and nature of the body, and its pathological changes, upon which an understanding of all the practical phases of medicine depend; second, the training of the hand and the eye in the practical laboratory methods and recognition of the different elements in diseased tissues and fluids of the body, and of the animal and vegetable parasites upon which depends an accurate diagnosis in any given case.

The sequence of the different laboratory courses is so arranged that each one prepares for the laboratory work which follows, as well as for the clinical teaching which is begun in the third year and continued throughout the fourth.

In the third year, an extended laboratory course in Special Pathology is given. In this work the student is required to bring to the laboratory, prepare, examine and report on a number of pathological specimens which he obtains in the Hospital, in the post-mortem room and at the surgical operations.

The course in Pathology is followed in the latter part of the third year by a practical course in Clinical Microscopy, which covers the microscopic and chemical examination of the body fluids and excretions, and from a technical standpoint is the culmination of all the preceding courses. Here the student practically applies his knowledge in Bacteriology as well as Pathology and Chemistry. Particular attention is given to the animal parasites, which in the South are of such great importance as to almost overshadow the bacterial causes of disease.

Frequent written reviews are given, usually as often as once each month, and in addition to the preparation of notes and drawings in all the work done, the final examinations are made very practical by requiring the student to recognize and describe microscopic specimens.

Laboratory Equipment and Syllabus of Laboratory Courses.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Twenty-five iron tables, twelve with glass tops, the rest with iron tops; life-size specimen entire arterial system in glass case, and life-size specimen entire venous system in glass case, both made by Professor Thomas B. Buchanan while Professor of Anatomy, each specimen valued at $500; two specimens, one front view and one side view, of the human body, one illustrating the vascular and lymphatic circulation and one illustrating the sympathetic nervous system, valued at $3,000; numerous wax specimens in glass cases, illustrating difficult dissections, many of them valued at more than $50 each; many anatomical charts, plates, dry dissections; more than fifty oak cases with locks, containing skeletons for use of students of osteology, etc.

Syllabus of the Course.—Dissecting is carried on by both first and second year men throughout the term. The first year men dissect the extremities, and the second year men take the more important—thorax and abdomen and head, neck, and brain. One part is assigned to each man for individual dissection. The work is carried on with the aid of a dissecting card or guide, which is so divided as to give thorough and complete work each day. After each part is finished a thorough review is given, covering the work done.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Laboratory contains one hundred lockers, each equipped with full set of reagents and apparatus for work in general Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis. Sophomore lockers contain additional apparatus for work in Organic, Physiological and Clinical Chemistry. Side tables contain analytical balances, students' balances, spectroscope, polariscope, centrifuges, Babcock's apparatus, large stills, gas generators, buretts, combustion furnace, etc. Charts on the wall of spectrum, elements, periodic law and metric table. Store rooms contain full line of reagents and chemicals. Acids ordered in carboys. The college also has full set of physical apparatus for demonstration of physics, giving special attention to electricity and X Ray work.

Syllabus of the Course.—Laboratory work of the Freshman Class covers general Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, with a comprehensive course in qualitative analysis.

Sophomore work includes general Organic Chemistry, tests and chemical antidotes for common poisons, physiological and clinical chemistry with special work in milk analysis, gastric contents, urinalysis and food adulterants.

PHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Fifty desks and individual lockers; four kymographs; four DuBois Raymond's Induction Coils; two Plethysmographs; cardiographs; sphygmographs; myographs; manometers; sphygmomanometers; high grade spectroscope—in fact the laboratory is equipped with a full supply of the latest improved apparatus for demonstrations in Physiology and Physiological Chemistry.

Syllabus of the Course.—In the laboratory of Physiology the different subjects will be taken up in the following order: (1) Muscle and Nerve; (2) Haematology; (3) Circulation and Heart; (4) Composition of Foods; (5) Milk; (6) Digestion; (7) Respiration; (8) Urine; (9) Central Nervous System.

Below is a brief outline of the work covered by each of the above subjects.

Muscle and Nerve.—Various kinds of stimuli for both muscle and nerve. Effects of constant and faradic currents on muscle and nerve. Effect of the injection of curare. Graphic record of a single muscle contraction. Graphic record of a tetanus. Influence of fatigue on muscle curve.

Haematology.—Structure of human red blood cells and leucocytes; structure of frog's red blood cells; proportion of plasma and solid elements with haematocrit; Guaiac test for blood; spectroscopic test for blood; microscopic test for blood pigment; quantitive estimation of haemoglobin with Sahli's haemoglobinometer and Fleichl's haemometer; enumeration of blood corpuscles; reaction of blood; coagulation of blood.

Circulation and Heart.—Microscopic examination of circulating blood in frog's mesentery; systole and diastole in frog's heart; automaticity of heart beat; result of stimulation of vagus; action of atropine on nerve endings of vagus; sphygmogram, cardiogram, plethysomographic tracings; blood pressure tracings from dog's carotid connected with manometer illustrating systolic and diastolic blood pressure and respiratory wave of blood pressure. Also effect on blood pressure of stimulating vagus nerve.

Composition of Foods.—Iodine test for starch; microscopic examination of starch granules; Fehling's test for sugar; Millon's test for proteids, fats, oils, emulsification.

Milk.—Microscopic examination; reaction; specific gravity; percentage of cream; tests for casein; paraglobulin and lactalbumen; test for lactos; effect of reurism on milk; effect of dilute acids on milk.

Digestion.—Reaction of saliva; digestive action; tests for erythrodextrin and ochroodextrin; effect on boiled egg of solution of pepsin; effect on boiled egg of dilute solution of hydrochloric acid; effect on boiled egg of dilute solution of hydrochloric acid and pepsin; effect on boiled egg of dilute solution of sodium hydroxide and pepsin; tests for free hydrochloric acid; quantitative and qualitative tests for organic; microscopic examination of feces.

Respiration.—Carbon dioxide in expired air; elimination of heat by the lungs; also moisture; action of cilia; estimation of amount of tidal air; complemental and reserve air; identify tubular and vessiculae breath sounds; analysis of expired air.

Urine.—Specific gravity; reaction test for chlorides, sulphates, phosphates and urates; quantitative estimation of urea; estimation of total nitrogen; tests for abnormal substances in the urine as proteids, sugar, acetone and indican; microscopic examinations of organized and unorganized sediment.

Central Nervous System.—Function of brain; reflexes; effects of strychnia on reflexes; functions of spinal cord.

HISTOLOGY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—In addition to fifty desks and one hundred individual lockers, may be mentioned a few articles as follows: forty-five high grade microscopes; two laboratory microtomes; freezing microtome; projectoscope and two thousand five hundred mounted sections for demonstration.

Syllabus of the Course.—The course covers the first twenty weeks of the Freshman year, and the laboratory period is two hours per day three days in the week (120 hours). The laboratory period occurs on the same day of the week as the didactic classes (also three times per week) which makes the co-ordination of the laboratory and lecture and quiz work more practical than it might otherwise be. In this course the typical cell, cell division and structure of all the tissue and the organs of the body are studied from sections which the student mounts for himself and from sections prepared by the more unusual and more difficult stains which are demonstrated from the laboratory supply kept for this purpose. Each student mounts for himself about 125 slides. These sections are in great part prepared ready for mounting by the laboratory assistants, thus making an important saving of time for study, which is often consumed by the student in staining the numerous specimens. Practical instruction is given in the methods of hardening, embedding, sectioning and staining the tissues for microscopic examination, including both the celloidin and paraffin methods of embedding. The student must do all this work himself. In addition to the microscopic study of each tissue and organ, the more important ones are demonstrated by the projectoscope, using both tissue sections and pictures in the stereopticon. Each student is required to make freehand drawings of the structure of all the tissues and organs directly from the microscope. The final grade in histology is made up from the laboratory drawings, from the student's daily quiz record, from the grades of written reviews which are given each month, as well as from the knowledge of the tissues shown by a practical microscopic test and from the final written examination at the close of the course. Hardisty's Laboratory Guide is followed in this work.

EMBRYOLOGY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Forty-five microscopes; microtomes, twelve dissecting microscopes; one rotary microtome and forty thousand mounted sections (chick and pig), etc.

Syllabus of the Course.—The last twelve weeks of the Freshman year, immediately following the conclusion of the laboratory work in

Histology, are devoted to the Embryology laboratory work (6 hours per week, 72 hours in all). In this work in the laboratory is co-ordinated each day with the lecture work as in the Histology laboratory. This course includes a careful review of the structures of the female internal generative organs, particularly the ovary, with the Graafian follicle, corpus luteum, etc., and of the endometrium, with especial reference to the results of recent work on menstrual changes of the endometrium and the embedding of the ova. The practical work is confined largely to the chick and the embryo pig. The laboratory has on hand sections of about sixty pigs from 10 to 30 mm in length, cut transversely and sagitally, mostly stained en masse, but those of the older pigs intended for closer study of the individual organs are stained by double stain after sectioning, bringing out more effectively the minute structure. The laboratory also has a similar number of sectional chick embryos and chicks at different ages mounted as a whole, making in all a collection of about three thousand slides available for the student's use. In addition to these, the student also studies by the aid of the dissecting microscope the living embryo at different ages as shown in the incubated hen's egg. A number of older pig embryos are provided for dissection with the dissecting microscope. Throughout this course the student's attention is constantly recalled to the histological structures of the organs seen in the embryo, his knowledge of histology thus being co-ordinate with the facts in their embryological development. Lilly's Laboratory Guide of chick and pig is largely followed in this laboratory course.

OPERATIVE SURGERY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Consists of operating amphitheater with seats and necessary running water apparatus for technic of washing up and cleaning up patients. Operating table and abundance of well preserved material. The instruments and suture materials used are the same as used in real operative work, and all closures are made and drainage set just as would be done on a patient.

Syllabus of the Course—The work done in this laboratory consists of (1) a thorough course in bandaging; (2)proper application of splints; (3) practical demonstrations of the production and reductions of dislocations; (4) a thorough course of demonstrations of gynecological operations; (5) demonstration of abdominal operations; (6) demonstration of operations covered by general surgery, such as amputations, resections, trephining, etc.

In addition to these operations being demonstrated to the class, members of the class are required to perform these different operations after they have been thoroughly trained. The members of the class are required to practice on intestinal suturing on fresh material until they are able to set the Murphy button and to do end to end and lateral anastamosis of the intestines. Material is secured fresh from the packing house on the day of its use. In this work the identical suture materials and instruments are used as would be on the live subject.

CLINICAL MICROSCOPY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—As a representative of the equipment for this course may be mentioned one electric centrifuge; two hand centrifuges; hemoglobinometers; blood counting apparatus; one chemical balance; four other balances; curettes; preserved specimens; various articles constituting the necessary equipment for such a course.

Syllabus of the Course.—Four hours a week during the latter half of the Junior year is spent by each student in Clinical Microscopy, including the practical examination of blood, urine, sputa, blood serum for Widal and agglutination and chemical reactions, aspirated fluids, feces, etc., and gastric contents, including the use of the stomach tube. Instruction in the technique of the various tuberculin reactions will be given

BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—As a small part of the superb equipment may be mentioned forty-five microscopes; two incubators; twenty-seven oil immersion lenses; three dry heat sterilizers; two autoclaves; three Arnold's sterilizers; desks and individual lockers for each student; necessary students' equipment, including glassware, thermometers, water bottles, etc., one coagulator and a very select reference library.

Syllabus of the Course.—The course in practical Bacteriology consists of six hours per week for one-half the year (96 hours). The work is so arranged that laboratory periods occur on successive days, in this way enabling the student to study his cultures more successfully. The student prepares his own media, sterilizes his culture tubes, other glassware, etc. A careful study of twenty-five pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria is made, including culture upon all the ordinary media, study of the morphology in the hanging drop and stained specimen and special methods. The result of this detailed study of each organism are reported on a separate bacterial culture chart. In the study of the more important pathogenic bacteria special stains are made and diagnostic reactions are tried. Tubercle bacilli are examined in the sputa, gonococci in the uretal discharges, the gruber Widal test is made, and the methods of blood culture are demonstrated.

PATHOLOGY LABORATORY.

Equipment.—Forty-five microscopes; two microtomes; six knives; five thousand mounted specimens for demonstration and two hundred gross preserved specimens.

Syllabus of the Course.—The practical Pathology is taught in both the Sophomore and Junior years. In the Sophomore year each student has four hours per week of Pathology laboratory work throughout the year (128 hours). In this year the principles of General Pathology are very thoroughly drilled into the student. About 140 microscopic sections are mounted. (Most of these are stained, ready to mount, thus saving the student's time for study.) The methods of hardening, embedding, etc., learned in the first year are reviewed. In the latter part of this year the specimens are again reviewed, especially from the standpoint of the pathology of the special organs. The student's slides are supplemented by the demonstration of the more important gross lesions in connection with the microscopic study. As in Histology, the student's final grade is made up upon his knowledge of his specimens, as well as his final written examination, and particular importance is placed upon the drawings of the more important sections, and careful written descriptions are required of all the specimens. These descriptions are written in each case under two headings: 1st. A direct objective description of the microscopic appearance of the diseased tissue; 2d, a subjective discussion of the more important points in the etiology, the pathogenesis and the results of the pathological condition present. In the Junior year, for the first half year, four hours per week in the Pathology laboratory is also required of each student (64 hours—making 192 hours laboratory of Pathology in all). In this course the class is divided into sections in order to make individual work more effective. The pathology of the special organs is reviewed and the greater part of the time is spent by each student in making a careful and detailed study of tissue specimens which are obtained from the hospital in connection with surgical cases which he has seen and studied clinically. These are prepared and studied from every standpoint, and the student writes in the form of an essay on paper the history of the case, the pathological report and the results of collateral reading which he is assisted to do in the reference books and scientific journals provided in the school library and the Library of the Academy of Medicine. In the study of these specimens from clinical cases, wherever possible or profitable the student will make at the same time a practical bacteriological examination of the specimen of certain secretions or exudates from the patient concerned. In addition to the study of surgical pathology as just outlined, the class is divided into sections for autopsy work, and the tissue specimens from post mortem examinations will be prepared and examined by the students.

PHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY.

A thorough course in systematic and experimental pharmacology will be conducted in a well equipped laboratory.

FEES.

Tuition fee for each year. This includes matriculation fee, professors' ticket, laboratory and demonstration fees	$125 00
Final examination fee in Senior year	25 00
Post-Graduate course, leading to the degree	50 00

The tuition fee is payable at entrance. Arrangements may be made with the Registrar, however, to pay one-half at entrance and the balance at the beginning of the second semester. No credit for attendance is given until tuition is paid in full.

None of the above fees is returnable.

Deposit fees are required to cover loss by the breakage of laboratory apparatus and duplication of locker keys, etc. Balance of said fees returnable after payment of breakage at end of term.

Estimated Expenses for One Course.

	Low.	Medium.	High.
Board and furnished room, fuel, lights	$125 00	$140 00	$170 00
Laundry	8 00	9 00	12 00
Books and instruments (average per year)	15 00	20 00	25 00
Tuition	125 00	125 00	125 00
Total, exclusive of expenses, clothing, etc.	$273 00	$294 00	$332 00

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Responding to many inquiries from our alumni and others about a postgraduate course in such methods of microscopical and other examinations as can be carried out readily in the office of a practitioner, we have arranged to offer a course which can be completed in three weeks by working four hours a day. The course consists of individual instruction, with practical laboratory practice in urinalysis, blood, sputum, and other important examinations.

Physicians desiring to take this course may enter at such times as the schedule permits. An outline of the course will be furnished on request. The fee is $25, payable in advance in the office of the Registrar.

Post-Graduate Fees.

(a) Graduates of either university desiring to attend the lectures of any class are cordially invited to do so. No fees are charged excepting for laboratory instruction, in which a fee is charged to cover the expense of material and apparatus used. (b) If they desire postgraduate registration in the next annual announcement, they will pay the usual matriculation fee, $5. (c) Graduates of other medical colleges pay a fee of $10 for each course of lectures, in addition to the laboratory fees of such course. (d) If a post-graduate desires a diploma from this college, he will be required to take all the official Senior course, attending eighty per cent of the lectures of the term. The fees in this case, including that for examination and diploma, are $50.

Tennessee Training School for Nurses.

There is now, and will continue to be maintained in connection with the Tennessee Hospital, a Training School for Nurses, in charge of Miss Mary F. McMaster, a graduate of Pittsburg Hospital. The following named professors have been selected to teach the respective subjects named below:

Professor Robert Oliver Tucker	Obstetrics.
Professor Alberto Hudson	Anatomy.
Professor Daniel Bigelow Blake	Materia Medica.
Professor Joseph P. Keller	Physiology.
Professor Robert Caldwell	Surgery.
Professor Holland M. Tigert	Gynecology.
Professor Clinton E. Brush	Medicine.
Professor Newton G. Evans	Bacteriology.
Doctor John Henry Lassiter	Chemistry.

The main objects of the Training School for Nurses are to give the patients the best possible care directly under our own supervision, and to give a thorough, complete and systematic training to young women desiring to fit themselves to intelligently care for the sick and injured.

The training covers a three years course, two months of which is probation. All nurses are boarded and lodged in the Hospital free of expense, and are paid $10 per month to cover expense of uniforms, books, laundry, etc. The age limits have been fixed at eighteen and thirty-two years. Probationers are required to have at least a thorough common school education. Notwithstanding what other qualifications a young woman may have, if her education has been limited she simply cannot do the work required, either in class or at the bedside, in a manner that is a credit either to the hospital or to herself.

The variety of work brought to the hospital offers unusual advantages in training, both in medical and surgical work. The surgical clinics average about twenty-five operations per week, and cover all branches of surgery.

Text and Reference Books.

The following lists include a number of texts on each subject. Preference is given to the first-named author in each case. The average cost of books per session is about $20:

Abdominal Surgery—Kelly and Noble.
Anatomy—Cunningham, Gray.
Bacteriology—Williams, Abbott, West, McFarland.
Chemistry—Simon, Bartley, Purdy's Urinalysis, Hill, Rockwood.
Dictionary—Dorland's American Illustrated, Gould's Student, Lippincott.
Diseases of Children—Holt, Tuttle, Koplik, Carr.
Diseases of Nervous System—Starr, Dana, Church-Peterson, Mendel's Psychiatry.
Diseases of Rectum—Ball, Kelsey.
Diseases of the Skin—Walker, Stelwagon, Crocker, Pussey.
Diseases of Women—Gilliam, Garrigues, Dudley, Montgomery.
Ear—Bacon's Manual of Otology, Politzer, Blake-Reike Bishop.
Eye—May, Fuchs, Fox, Theobald, Henderson, Wood, Woodruff.
General Pathology—Green, Coplin, Stengel, Delafield and Pruden, Zeigler.
Genito-Urinary—Morton, Casper, Lydston, Taylor.
Gynecology—Penrose, Ashton, Clark, Kelly and Noble.
Histology—Pierson, Bohm-Davidhoff and Huber, Dunham.
Embryology—Manton.
Hygiene—Harrington, Egbet, Bergey.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Shoemaker, Wood, Willcox, Hare, Stevens, Bruce, Butler, National Dispensary, Cushney.
Clinical Microscopy—Emerson, Simons, Wood, Todd.
Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Ewing, Dwight-Pederson, Reese.
Minor and Operative Surgery—McGrath, Bickham.
Obstetrics—Edgar, Hirst, Webster.
Orthopedic Surgery—Whitman, Bradford and Lovett.
Pharmacy—Caspari.
Physical Diagnosis—Butler, Cabot, Da Costa.
Physiology—Handbook of Physiology by Kirk, Howell, Hall.
Practice—Osler, French, Tyson, Anders, Thompson, Hare.
Surgerv—Da Costa's Manual of Modern Surgery, Wharton & Curtis, Treve's System of Surgery, Senn's Principles of Surgery.
Rectal Surgery—Gant, Ball, Tuttle.
Throat and Nose—Coakley, Bosworth.
Toxicology—Brundage.
Tuberculosis—Poettinger.

Hospital Appointments of Our Graduates Since the Publication of Our Last Announcement.

Charles E. Hildreth, 1909, St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lawson Lee Carpenter, 1909, Assistant Physician, Davidson County Hospital, Tennessee.

Joseph E. J. King, 1909, General Memorial Hospital, New York City.

Otis Sumter Warr, 1908, House Physician, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Harry Preston Linn, 1909, St. Mary's Hospital, Evansville, Ind.

Abner Lowe Atwood, 1907, House Surgeon, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City.

Oliver W. Hill, 1907, House Physician, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City.

Stephen F. Harper, 1910, Nashville City Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

John Ollie Hudson, 1910, Nashville City Hospital, Nashvile, Tenn.

Edwin L. McCalip, 1909, Nashville City Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Irving James Belcher, 1909, Nashville City Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

William A. Parish, 1909, Nashville City Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Chas. G. Griffin, 1908, Pathologist and Bacteriologist, Nashville City Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Olin W. Rogers, 1910, Tennessee Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Alvin Preston Utterback, 1910, Deaconess' Hospital, Evansville, Ind.

Walter Sharber Dooley, 1910, Tennessee Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Vance M. Funk, 1909, Tennessee Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

John H. Lassiter, 1909, Tennessee Hospital Nashville, Tenn.

Pope W. Oden, 1910, Shreveport Sanitarium, Shreveport, La.

Murray Tate, 1910, Woman's Hospital, New York City.

Franklin Taylor Scanlon, 1910, Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

Olaf Harold Olsen, 1910, Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

Montgomery Merritt Hannum, 1910, Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

Joseph Clyde Conger, 1910, Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.

Thomas James Stockard, 1910, Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rhea Edward Garrett, 1910, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City.

Harry Shelton Smythe, 1910, Newark, N. J.

William Hubert Arrants, 1910, St. Thomas Hospital, Nashvile, Tenn.

Matriculates, 1909-1910.

[The * indicates no attendance credit.]

*Allen, Chester D.	Tennessee
Allison, Grady Monroe	Tennessee
Anthony, James Edward	North Carolina
Archibald, Edward Everette	Louisiana
Arrants, William Hubert	Tennessee
Austin, Frank J.	Arkansas
Aycock, George Franklin	Tennessee
Barnes, Lewis Chesley	Arkansas
Barnette, Solon Slade	Texas.
Bassett, Frank Houston	Kentucky
Bean, William Peyton	Tennessee
Bell, Walter A., Jr.	Tennessee
Bertram, Otto Dibrel	Kentucky
Bevis, Henry Powell	Florida
Blair, Ezekiel Slaughter	Alabama
Bonner, Walter Leighton	Arkansas
Boon, Eugene Herbert	Tennessee
Boghossian, Aram	Turkey
Boyce, William Earl	Tennessee
Brabson, Thomas Hudson	North Carolina
*Braun, Samuel Alvin, B.S.	Tennessee
Brooks, Sydney Albert, A.B.	South Carolina
Brown, A. Stuart	Texas
Brown, Samuel	Tennessee
Brown, Samuel G.	Kentucky
Brown, Thomas Jacob	Tennessee
Buchanan, Charles Lee	North Carolina
Bundrant, William Clayborn	Tennessee
Burgess, Robert Roland	North Carolina
Butler, William Lucas	Tennessee
Cain, William Columbus	Alabama
Callison, A. Dye	Missouri
Campbell, Daniel Currey	Florida

Carroll, Daniel Whitfield	Oklahoma
Carson, James Ellis	Tennessee
Castleman, William Burnette, L.I.	Tennessee
Cayce, Eldred Beverly	Tennessee
Chambers, Claude Starr	Oklahoma
Chapman, John Bunyon	Tennessee
Church, Robert Melville	Tennessee
Clark, Erle Mayo	Arkansas
Clark, Frank Butler	Tennessee
Compton, Robert Lee	Tennessee
Conger, Joseph Clyde	Mississippi
Coon, Arthur B.	Tennessee
Cornwell, Francis Othyle	Tennessee
Cosby, Arthur Garfield	Kentucky
Coughlin, Thomas Francis, Jr.	New Jersey
Cowles, Robert Sebastian	Tennessee
Crabtree, Louie Richard	Kentucky
Crawford, Horace Gilbert, B.S., Ph.G.	Arkansas
Crittenden, Charles B.	Tennessee
Culp, Ed.	Tennessee
Cunningham, William Marshall	Tennessee
Currey, Robert Ophenalia	Alabama
Davis, Clarence Humphrey	Tennessee
Davis, Emmett Slaughter	Alabama
Davis, Luther, L.I.	Mississippi
Dickens, William Mason	Texas
Dooley, Walter Sharber	Texas
Douglass, George Walden	Texas
Dowling, Jasper Boswell	Florida
Draper, Atha Edward	Tennessee
Eddleman, William Ralph	Illinois
Edmundson, Louie A.	Tennessee
Eiland, John Daniel	Alabama
Etter, Roscoe	Tennessee
Ezell, Herschel Charlton	Tennessee
Fancher, Richard Maxwell	Texas
Fentress, Sam Jones	Tennessee
Fisher, James Alfred	Kentucky
Floyd, Wiliam Oliver, L.I., B.S.	Tennessee
Foster, Louis, Ph.G.	Louisiana
Foster, Simon Sylvester	Tennessee
Freeman, Joseph Yancey,	Tennessee

Friedman, Harry F.	Florida
Gamble, John Reeves	North Carolina
Gardner, Thomas I.	Tennessee
Garrett, Rhea Edward	Tennessee
*Gebhard, Fred L.	Oklahoma
Giannini, Pearl Edward	Tennessee
Gordon, John Clifton	Virginia
Gossett, Walter Lee	Tennessee
Goudelock, John Clifton	Mississippi
Green, Leonard	Louisiana
Green, William Law	Tennessee
Gregory, Archie Lee	Mississippi
*Griffin, William Albert	Texas
Hannum, Montgomery Merritt	Tennessee
Hanson, William Sam	Texas
Hardeman, Sam	Tennessee
Hardison, Clyde Crawford	North Carolina
Hardy, Chester Ernest	Tennessee
Hardy, William Moore	Tennessee
Harper, Stephen F.	Tennessee
Haskell, Isidore	New York
Heath, Arthur G.	Louisiana
*Hicks, William Hamilton	Louisiana
Holcomb, George Whitfield	North Carolina
Holland, Percie	Tennessee
Hudson, John Ollie	Alabama
Hufstedler, Amos Gideon	Tennessee
Johnson, Samuel Alvia	Tennessee.
Johnson, William Samuel	Alabama
Kelley, Daniel Claude	Georgia
Kemp, Sampson Davis	Tennessee
Kirk, Obe Atha	Tennessee
Kirkland, William Clifford	Illinois
LaRue, James	Texas
Ledbetter, John H.	Tennessee
Levy, Louis	Alabama
Long, Roy Cleve	Tennesse
Lucas, Jonathan Edward	South Carolina
*McClearen, David Elbert, B.A.	Tennessee
McCord, John Wilson	Tennessee
McDonald, Wiliam Alvin	Louisiana
McGill, William Jackson	South Carolina

McGinnis, Isaac Guin	Texas
McGovern, Joseph Dunn	Mississippi
McKinney, Zach H.	Arkansas
McKinnon, Mack Laughlin	Mississippi
McLean, Daniel Calvin	Mississippi
McLeod, Alexander	Alabama
Martin, Henry Clay	Tennessee
Martin, William Douglas	Tennessee
Mason, George David	Alabama
Metz, Charles Walter	Tennessee
Middleton, Eugene Bernard	Louisiana
Miller, Clark	Tennessee
Miller, Edwin Evan	Tennessee
Miller, John Robert	Tennessee
Mixon, Joseph Arnold	Alabama
Moses, William Martin	Georgia
*Moyers, Oden H.	Kentucky
*Myers, Charles Earle	Tennessee
Nenon, John Thomas	Tennessee
Newell, Waldo B., A.B.	South Carolina
Oden, Pope Webb	Louisiana
Oliver, Augustus A.	Tennessee
Olsen, Olaf Harold	Mississippi
Palmer, Fleater	Louisiana
Palomo, Valeriano	British Honduras
Parker, Robert Taylor	Tennessee
Pennington, Jimie Lee	Alabama
Phillips, Benjamin Franklin	Mississippi
Plunkett, John Horace	Oklahoma
Poole, George Baxter	Alabama
Pope, Lee	Mississippi
Potts, Steve Edison	Louisiana
Press, Harry	New York
Ram, Darbari	India
Reynolds, Arthur Reddan	Tennessee
Rogers, Olin W.	Tennessee
Rudder, Bryant Carr	Alabama
Russell, Jesse Milton	North Carolina
Ruth, Junius	Arkansas
Sanford, Ira Wynn	Louisiana
Sanford, John H.	Arkansas
Scanlon, Franklin Taylor, L.I.	West Virginia
Scarborough, Bemon Creighton	Alabama

Schmittou, Lafayette V.	Tennessee
Scott, Howell A.	Oklahoma
Scott, Sam R.	Louisiana
Sharpe, Charles Ridley	Mississippi
Shelton, Joseph R.	Tennessee
Silvey, Gordon Edison	Alabama
Sims, Harry	Oklahoma
Smith, Samuel Ernest	Arkansas
Smythe, Harry Shelton	Tennessee
Sneed, Daniel Hill	Tennessee
Southard, Dallas	Tennessee
Sparks, John Edgar	Texas
Stallings, William Henry	Tennessee
Steen, Thomas Enoch	Mississippi
Stephens, Mitchell S.	Louisiana
Stephenson, John Wesley Calhoun	Kentucky
Stockard, Thomas James	Tennessee
Talbot, Milton William	Louisiana
Tate, Murray	Tennessee
Taylor, Lloyd Blackwell	New Jersey
Taylor, Woodie Richard Thomas	Alabama
Tharp, Milton	Tennessee
Thomas, John Gordon	Oklahoma
Thomas, Woodlief Atha	Arkansas
*Thomason, Charles F., L.I.	Tennessee
Troxler, Willis Everett	North Carolina
Tucker, Harlin Guilford, B.S.	Tennessee
Turnipseed, DeWitt Talmadge	Mississippi
Utterback, Alvin Preston	Illinois
Vogelsang, Walter Alfred	New York
Waller, William Lannie	Louisiana
Warren, Robert Emmett	Tennessee
*Waters, Guy S.	Tennessee
Webb, J. Richard	Kentucky
Weir, William Carrigan	Texas
Wheat, Luther Elonzo	Alabama
Wiggins, William Edley	Mississippi
Williams, James Bart	Kentucky
Williams, Sam Smart	Louisiana
Williams, Samuel Watkin	North Carolina
Wyatt, Randall Everett	Tennessee
Wysong, Homer Clydus	Tennessee
Zerbe, George T.	Tennessee

UNOFFICIAL.

Graves, John Franklin	Tennessee
Hendley, Charles	Tennessee

POST-GRADUATES.

Alexander, Harry Lee, M.D	Tennessee
East, Patterson, M.D.	Tennessee
Farmer, Winfield Scott, M.D.	Tennessee
Shearer, Hilliard Count, M.D.	Tennessee
Sloan, Orville Joseph, M.D.	Missouri
Stanley, Joseph Monroe, M.D.	Alabama
Wood, Charles Vann, M.D.	Georgia

CALENDAR.

Alumni Reunion—St. Louis, June 6-10, 1910.

Session Opens—Monday, September 5.

Thanksgiving Holiday—Thursday, November 24.

Christmas Holidays—Begin December 23 and end January 1, 1911.

Mid-Term Examinations—Begin Third Monday in January and continue throughout the week.

Final Examinations—Begin Third Monday in April and close April 26.

Commencement—Monday, May 1.

SPECIAL ALUMNI NOTICE.

Hereafter the June issue of the Nashville-Tennessee Bulletin will contain a register of all graduates, by classes, beginning with that of 1910. Therefore, please aid us in keeping postoffice addresses of your classmates revised to date.

Graduates, 1910.

University of Nashville.

Allison, Grady Monroe	Mt. Juliet, Tenn.
Archibald, Edward Everette	Tremont, La.
Arrants, William Hubert	Nashville, Tenn.
Austin, Frank J.	New Stanton, Pa.
Barnette, Solon Slade	Kilgore, Texas.
Bassett, Frank Houston	Nashville, Tenn.
Bevis, Henry Powell	Bascom, Fla.
Blair, Ezekiel Slaughter	Centre, Ala.
Boon, Eugene Herbert	Nashville, Tenn.
Castleman, William Burnette, L.I.	Mt. Juliet, Tenn.
Cayce, Eldred Beverly	Nashville, Tenn.
Clark, Erle Mayo	Strong, Ark.
Conger, Joseph Clyde	Knoxville, Tenn.
Cowles, Robert Sebastian	Franklin, Tenn.
Davis, Emmett Slaughter	Gordo, Ala.
Floyd, William Oliver, L.I., B.S.	Nashville, Tenn.
Goudelock, John Clifton	New Albany, Miss.
Hardison, Clyde Crawford	Loretto, Tenn.
Harper, Stephen F.	Nashville, Tenn.
Heath, Arthur G.	Homer, La.
Hudson, John Ollie	Nashville, Tenn.
Kelley, Daniel Claude	Lawrenceville, Ga.
McGovern, Joseph Dunn	Ackerman, Miss.
McKinney, Zach H.	Lapile, Ark.
McLean, Daniel Calvin	Tupelo, Miss.
Newell, Waldo B., A.B.	Anderson, S. C.
Oden, Pope Webb	Shreveport, La.
Oliver, Augustus A.	Paris, Tenn.
Poole, George Baxter	Nashville, Tenn.
Rogers, Olin W.	Nashville, Tenn.
Ruth, Junius	Draper, Ark.
Sanford, Ira Wynn	Iatt, La.
Scanlon, Franklin Taylor, L.I.	Paterson, N. Y.
Stephen, Mitchell S.	Hawthorne, La.

Stockard, Thomas James	Knoxville, Tenn.
Talbot, Milton William	Bernice, La.
Taylor, Woodie Richard Thomas	Town Creek, Ala.
Utterback, Alvin Preston	Evansville, Ind.
Waller, William Lannie	Tubal, Ark.
Wiggins, William Edley	Eupora, Miss.

University of Tennessee.

Bertram, Otto Dibrell	Sunny Brook, Ky.
Buchanan, Charles Lee	Bakersville, N. C.
Bundrant, William Clayborn	Loretto, Tenn.
Burgess, Robert Roland	Julian, N. C.
Church, Robert Melville	Columbia, Tenn.
Crabtree, Louie Richard	Akerville, Ky.
Cunningham, William Marshall	Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.
Dooley, Walter Sharber	Nashville, Tenn.
Freeman, Joseph Yancey	Lafayette, Tenn.
Garrett, Rhea Edward	New York, N. Y.
Giannini, Pearl Edward	Nashville, Tenn.
Hannum, Montgomery Merritt	Paterson N. J.
Hardy, William Moore	Thibet.
Holland, Percie	Springfield, Tenn.
Kirkland, W. Clifford	Cairo, Ill.
Levy, Louis	Nashville, Tenn.
McKinnon, Mack Laughlin	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mason, George David	Isney, Ala.
Olsen, Olaf Harold	Paterson, N. J.
Parker, Robert Taylor	Lafayette, Tenn.
Pennington, Jimie Lee	Andalusia, Ala.
Silvey, Gordon Edison	Boaz, Ala.
Smythe, Harry Shelton	Newark, N. J.
Sparks, John Edgar	Rocky Port, Texas.
Tate, Murray	New York, N. Y.

Honor Roll.

[Students making 85 per cent and over on entire four-year course.]

William Hubert Arrants, Tennessee.
Frank J. Austin, Arkansas.
Frank Houston Bassett, Kentucky.
Otto Dibrell Bertram, Kentucky.
William Clayborn Bundrant, Tennessee.
Joseph Clyde Conger, Mississippi.
Walter Sharber Dooley, Texas.
William Oliver Floyd, Tennessee.
Rhea Edward Garrett, Tennessee.
Pearl Edward Giannini, Tennessee.
John Clifton Goudelock, Mississippi.
Montgomery Merritt Hannum, Tennessee.
Stephen F. Harper, Tennessee.
W. Clifford Kirkland, Illinois.
Louis Levy, Louisiana.
George David Mason, Alabama.
Daniel Calvin McLean, Mississippi.
Waldo B. Newell, South Carolina.
Pope W. Oden, Louisiana.
Olaf Harold Olsen, Mississippi.
Robert Taylor Parker, Tennessee.
Jimie Lee Pennington, Alabama.
George Baxter Poole, Alabama.
Olin W. Rogers, Tennessee.
Harry Shelton Smythe, Tennessee.
John Edgar Sparks, Texas.
Mitchell S. Stephens, Louisiana.
Thomas James Stockard, Tennessee.
Murray Tate, Tennessee.
William Lannie Waller, Louisiana.
William Edley Wiggins, Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

University of Tennessee

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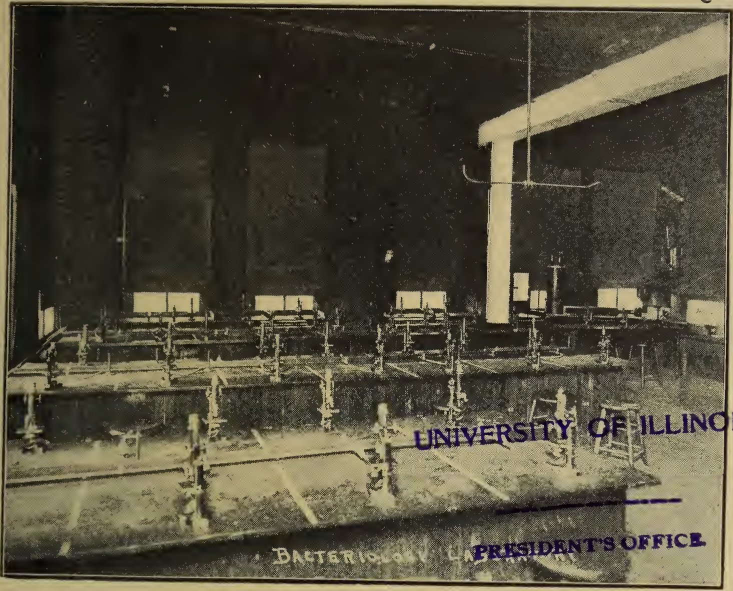
Our clinical infirmary instruction has been so arranged that, besides the constant presence of our Superintendent of Clinics, and our regular demonstrators, each professor of the practical branches will devote one hour of each week to personal clinical teaching in the infirmary.

The Thirty-third Annual Session of the Dental Department will commence during the first week in October, 1910, and continue until May 7, 1911.

The Faculty has recently purchased a building for a permanent home for this department. Beyond all question, it is the most desirable location in the city for this purpose. Adjoining the United States Custom House, fronting on its park, and convenient of access from every point, its location is ideal.

For further information, students will address letters to:

JOS. T. MEADORS, D.D.S., Dean,
110 Eighth Avenue, South.



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